

ALASKA SENTINEL.

VOL. 3. NO. 41.

WRANGELL, ALASKA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1905

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Department Store

WRANGELL ALASKA

Groceries, Hardware, Tinware,
Glass, Chinaware, Dry Goods,
Boots, Shoes and Slippers
Logging and Hunting Outfits a Specialty

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS

F. W. CARLYON

U. S. MAIL STEAMER

Peerless

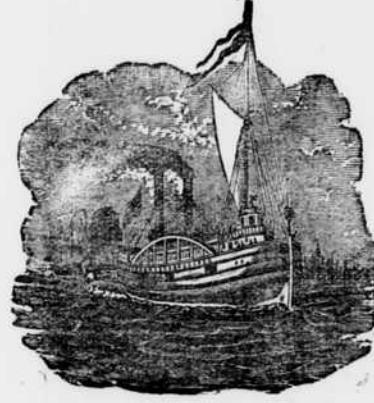
Carrying Mail, Passengers and Freight, will leave Wrangell
Monday of Each Week
At 6:00 O'Clock, A. M.

For Woosky and West Coast Prince of Wales points.
Close connection with Steamer "Spray" for Copper Mountain,
Sulzer and all points on the lower end of the Island.

For particulars, call on

CYRUS F. ORR,

Master



Estate of Thomas Wilson.
Estate of Rufus Sylvester.
Willson-Sylvester Estate
C. E. DAVIDSON, Receiver.

Manufacturers of

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Mouldings, and
Sun-dried Salmon Boxes.

Select Sun-Dried Boat Lumber always on hand,
including Spruce, Red Cedar and Yellow Cedar.

Dealers in

Croceries and Provisions, Hardware, Loggers'

Supplies, Cement, Lime, Iron Pipe Fittings, Doors,
Windows, Shingles, Etc., Etc.

..Cassiar Saloon..

WRANGELL, ALASKA.

PROPRIETOR

The Best of Wines, Liquors and
Domestic and Imported Cigars.

Rainier Beer a Specialty.

The boys are invited to call.

PROGRAM OF SERVICES

AT THE

Peoples' Church for the Month of Aug.

Sunday, Aug. 6—Sermon by Bishop Rowe.
" " 13—Service of Song. Address, "Stay at home travels."
" " 20—The story of the four Gospels.
" " 27—"Hannah." A sermon for the beginning of the
School Year.

Interpreted service, 10:30; Junior Christian Endeavor, 11:30;
Sunday School, 2:30; Christian Endeavor, 4; Evening Service, 7:30.

You are Earnestly Invited to Attend.

H. P. CORSER, Minister.

JOB PRINTING At the
Sentinel Office

Our Local Grist.

Steve Grant came home from Klawack
on the Peerless.

Tom and Cash Cole are down from
Juneau to visit their father for a few
days.

George Snyder caught an 150-pound
halibut, Monday. He says this "beats
Yamhill."

Miss Margaret Bronson went to Ketch-
ikan Monday, on the Cottage City, to
visit friends.

Albert Johnson was in town several
days during the week. The rheumatism
still troubles him.

Receiver Davidson came from Juneau
on the Humboldt and returned on the
City of Seattle.

Harry Raymond came up from Ketch-
ikan on the Dolphin, and stopped in
town several days.

Government timber agent Langille has
been in this section most of the past
week, looking after Uncle Sam's interests.

The Wrangell Robe Tanney will tan
your Furs and Hides properly.

E. WEST & P. HAUGHT.

Roy D. Tait has sold out his property
at San Pedro, Calif., and goes to Lake-
port to build a steamboat to operate on
Clear Lake.

Wm. Lewis and Wm. Fowler came up
from the Lake Bay cannery, Saturday.
They reported 12,000 cases up at this
cannery, and fish running well.

The Mason-Collins and Engstrom-Dar-
well-Nickelson salting outfit have joined
their entire forces and are now work-
ing at Tolstoy. It is reported they have
up over 100 barrels of red fish.

The Town Council held a special meet-
ing Saturday afternoon and ordered the
school board to procure furniture for the
new school building. The Board at once
sent in an order to Seattle, and the fur-
niture is expected to arrive in a few days.

That was a delightful racket those
Smart Alex off the Humboldt kept up
on the street for an hour or two, Monday
night. If some man had appeared
among them with a base ball bat, they
would not have wanted a fight half as
badly as they thought they did.

Mr. Chelander, who has been de-
gated to get up the Seattle-Alaska exhib-
it, was a north bound passenger, in the
interest of the work assigned him. Mr.
Chelander is a good talker and may
persuade Alaskans to go to Seattle in
1907.

Mr. F. G. Strickland, who has been
looking after the interests of the Olympic
Mining company at Hattie Camp and
Smith's camp, with headquarters at the
latter place, came in Saturday and re-
turned Monday. He reports everything
in good condition over there.

Dr. E. I. Green made a professional
trip to Marble Creek and return on the
Peerless last week. The Dr. says that
Col. Nason has been and is doing a great
work for the purpose of getting marble
from the extensive quarries. They have
a ship's load of the product out, and are
waiting for the Alki to come in and take it
back.

C. E. Weber and N. J. Svindseth are
off on some kind of an expedition—just
where nobody seems to understand and
just where the most curious were unable
to find out. At all events they took
with them plenty of fishing tackle, and
Mr. Weber incidentally remarked that
some of these expert fishermen would
look smaller than six bits when he gets
home.

R. S. Fox, of Seattle, one of the main
invoiced in the Great American Marble
Company, came up on the Dolphin, ar-
riving Friday morning, and went over
on the Peerless to look after the properties
on Fox Island. This property, Mr.
Fox informed a SENTINEL reporter, is
likely to change hands before long. It is
the property over which Ball killed
Depe.

The special committee appointed in
July to look into the matter of securing
patronage for water in case a system of
waterworks were put in, reported, ver-
bally, that they had assurance of at least
\$1,800 per annum outside of what the
town would pay for fire plugs; but they
thought much more could be raised after
a system should be put in operation.
The report was adopted and the committee
continued.

The committee on improvement of
Dry Straits reported that the work was
moving as satisfactorily as could be ex-
pected, and that the attention of the general
public had been directed to it through
the agitation by this chamber. The
committee was continued.

Communications from Congressman
W. E. Humphrey and U. S. Senator S.
H. Piles, promising their warmest sup-
port for the improvement of the Dry
Straits, were read, and on motion order-
ed filed.

It appearing that Congressman Humphrey
will soon be at Wrangell, an enter-
tainment committee consisting of Presi-
dent McCormack, Mayor Jensen, Secre-
tary Worden and A. V. R. Snyder were
named to receive the distinguished gen-
tlemen and see that he is properly en-
tertained.

A communication from the Council
of the Hudson Bay Co. state that the trim
steamer Mount Royal will be at Wrangell
to connect with the Princess May, which
leaves Vancouver 24th—for Telegraph
Creek, which means she will leave
the river about the 27th. This will
afford hunters and others who look
for a trip up the Stikine, an excellent
opportunity to do so.

Sunday the report was brought to
town that McHenry Inlet (where Capt.
Callbreath's hatchet is located) is full
of salmon. It may be that what Mr. C.
has claimed, "that fish will return to
their native waters," will come true.
However, before getting excited, Com-
missioner Thomas and E. P. Lynch had
Capt. Churchill and Chief Kinney take
them up the Clatava, to look through
the inlet.

At last the People's Church people
know where they are at. They have
broken entirely away from Presbyterian-
ism, and Bishop Rowe has taken them
under the protecting wing of the Pro-
testant Episcopal Church. The Bishop
was deliberate in making up his mind,
as he did not wish to be considered as
entering the field in proselytizing opposi-
tion to the denomination that has so
long held the field to itself. But when
he saw that these people were deter-
mined to break away, and they had asked
him for admission into the Mother
Church, he concluded to heed their cry
and take them in. This means whites
and natives.

Wrangell Chamber of Commerce.

Last Thursday evening occurred the
regular meeting for August of the Wrangell
chamber of commerce, and a fairly
goodly number of members were present
to take part in the deliberations.

President McCormack called the meet-
ing to order and Sec'y. Worden called
the roll and read the minutes of the
July meeting.

The names of E. H. Lyons and Adolph
Engstrom, were proposed for mem-
bership and referred to the proper commit-
tees.

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him for admission into the Mother
Church, he concluded to heed their cry
and take them in. This means whites
and natives.

Dudley Taylor took a dive into the bay
off the slip, Saturday, and Charley Of-
sen fished him out. Too many, little
boys fool around that slip for their own
safety.

Hats Clothing Caps
Boots Shoes

Dry Goods, Oiled Clothing,
Gum Boots, Groceries,

Hardware, Tinware,

Fresh Fruits in Season,

All at Lowest Prices

Headquarters for Camping, Fishing, Prospecting and Mining Outfits

THE CITY STORE

DONALD SINCLAIR, Proprietor

ALASKA

Clothing

Clothing

Clothing

Clothing

Clothing

For a limited period
we will sell clothing
at greatly-reduced
prices.

Now is your time to get a
good suit of clothes cheap

**St. Michael
Trading Co.**



Alaska's
Magazine.

Bright, Crispy,
Energetic,

Devoted entirely to Alaska and its
Wonderful Resources. The July
number is now in the press, and
will soon be ready for distribution.

Just the thing to send East.

Be sure and order it from your
Local News Dealer.

Mr. M. F. Green, president of the N.
P. T. & P. Co., who went to Klawack
two weeks ago, returned on Friday from
the westward. The Ragnhild did not go to
Cod Harbor, as was stated in these col-
umns recently, but went to the coal
fields near Pribilof Island, where he
found an excellent quality of coal for
use by blacksmiths. Several tons of this
coal, Capt. Hofstad brought down to
Juneau, where experts pronounced it of A
1 quality. There is an endless amount
of this coal in the Pribilof region, and
the only trouble is getting it out and to
market.

Dr. Green leaves on the steamer Mount
Ragnhild, Capt. L. M. Hofstad,
arrived in port Friday night from the
westward. The Ragnhild did not go to
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market.

Robert Reid is undoubtedly the best
man for his age with a crosscut
saw in this neck of the woods. But sin-
gly because he is a "wild-wind" it was
no reason why he should have died, espe-
cially the Saturday, edited after he had
died him to shovel his saw dust, simply
because the said editor could not keep
up with him. It is no wonder there are
so many strikes in the country.

Donald Sinclair and family returned
Monday from their outing.

Walter Campen brings in smoked
salmon, that is just fine.

Mr. Buell, the Donalson son, will be
in town this week.

Miss Walton will not be in school
next year. So she telegraphs.

Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WRANGLER..... ALASKA.

The President is doing all he can to make "bully" a classic.

It is better to be everything to some body than something to everybody.

Excessive modesty has kept many a deserving man's nose to the grindstone.

Contentment may be better than riches, but a little of both is more satisfactory.

One of England's women novelists is abusing the hoopskirt. Probably a fat woman.

The Appellate Court has decided that hat trimming is no art. Family men have always considered it high art.

A Kansas man who has returned from Panama says it will take 200 years to finish the canal. He did well not to wait.

If the experts want to learn the real speed limit of an automobile they should time it after it has run over and injured a man.

King Edward is reported to be losing his teeth. Still, they might be going even if he were a poor, over-worked, underpaid laborer, so where's the moral?

Dr. Merrill says "the devil's dollar" is worth more than the stingy saint's nickel! No, Dr. Gladden, and Mr. Rockefeller, of course, he didn't mean anything personal.

A fashion authority says that women should buy hats to match their hair. But it is not every woman who can afford more than four or five hats in a year.

As to the use of corncocks in the manufacture of maple sugar, it should be explained that the cobs are merely used to furnish the unmistakable and genuine maple flavor.

That New York physician who is trying to start a crusade against long dresses may as well give it up. He will have no better success than the late Mrs. Bloomer had.

A woman has been granted a divorce and \$400 a month alimony, with permission to remarry without losing the alimony. It will be her own fault if she long remains a widow.

E. Benjamin Andrews is afraid the yellow peril will overtake us if the Japanese win. It must be remembered, however, that E. Benjamin has always had a sharp eye for bugs.

The woman who is to have \$400 a month alimony, even if she marries again, will probably not have to advertise in any of the matrimonial journals for the purpose of finding a new affinity.

A Delaware man has been crippled for life by kneeling often and for long periods at prayer. Let not the skeptic forget that many other people have been crippled for life while engaging in impious practices.

A New York club woman said a few days ago: "The worst fate that could befall a woman it seems to me, would be to marry a man of inferior intellect." Does the club woman desire to shut up all of the female colleges? Where, for instance, would one be able to find a man of other than inferior intellect as compared with that of a graduate of Vassar, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr or Lucy Cobb? The dear girl graduates will have to go right along marrying men of inferior intellect or do without husbands.

While we are inclined to criticize English railroads with much freedom, they have a record in one respect which our own railroad managers must look upon with respect. The gross earnings of the English roads never showed an unfavorable fluctuation, as compared with a previous year, of over 14 per cent. With all the talk of poor railway management, of decadent industries and of the economic evils of war, it is confusing to find that the commercial development of Great Britain, measured by her gross railroad traffic, presents an almost unbroken record of advance. Net earnings, however, have been badly cut into by the rise in wages and by the higher cost of fuel.

One result of the Russo-Japanese war is to restore the bayonet to its old prominence as a weapon in all armies. When the Krag model of rifle was adopted for the United States army about fifteen years ago the bayonet was shortened and so changed in shape that it might be used as an trenching tool if desired. But the night fighting in Manchuria has repeatedly brought the Russian and Japanese forces into close quarters, where bayonets have been used on both sides with tremendous effect. Consequently the army general staff at Washington has determined that the United States bayonet for the new rifle adopted in 1908 shall be four inches longer than the Krag bayonet and preparations are already under way at the national armories to make the change.

The average destruction by forest fires in this country is estimated at

\$25,000,000 or more annually. It is impossible to prevent all this waste in some respects the worst that fire can cause, because it takes years to replace it—just as it is impossible to establish conditions whereby all other forms of property shall be protected against this agent of destruction, but it undoubtedly is possible to enforce a policy or policies to very appreciably reduce the danger and the loss if once the public is brought to realize the gravity of the situation. In Germany and France these experiences are guarded against in large measure, because the governments have strict forestry laws and the forests are well policed and vigilantly cared for. Here the general government can do little except on its own preserves and the work of protection must be left to the States, which as yet do not seem to have risen to a sense of their responsibilities.

American liberality to education of all grades is the admiration and the envy of educational and social observers of all other nations. Yet the complaint is often made by discontented Americans that higher education after all remains here, as elsewhere, a privilege of wealth and something at which the wage-worker's son has little or no chance. A recent bulletin of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau throws interesting light upon this complaint. It shows that in Harvard, often called "a rich man's college," nearly 10 per cent of the young men and nearly 11 per cent of the young women are the children of wage-workers. In Boston University, the largest Methodist institution of New England, over 85 per cent of the students are the sons and daughters of wage-workers. The record of Clark University is even more remarkable. This is devoted entirely to post-graduate and research work—that is, to the kind of study which must wait longest for monetary returns. Yet nearly 27 per cent of its students are from wage-working families. Of course, it may be said that the number of students from wage-earning families is by no means proportionate to the number of such families for higher education proportionate to their number. Before the gratification can be sought or had the desire must exist. Of course, all normal parents wish for their children easier or more fortunate lives than their own. But the ideals of parents differ according to what their own lives have been. The father who has gone from the common school to work without repining, and who has won what he deems success, is apt to think that higher education is useless if not a pernicious luxury. There are always exceptions, but that is the rule. Charles M. Schwab's objection to higher education for a business career, based on his own success without it, illustrates the point. Only those parents who have had themselves some touch of higher education—who have obtained some inkling of the joys of knowledge for its own sake—are apt to inspire their children with real desire for it. That is the rule whose workings cut down enormously the proportion of wage-working families which feel any deprivation if their children do not get it. If in Massachusetts, where social distinctions originally produced by wealth, whatever their present basis, are more real and binding than in any other American state, so many children of wage-workers are getting higher education, what must be the conditions elsewhere?—In States where society has not become anywhere near so firmly stratified? The answer to the charge that the poor boy has no chance of higher education is the simple fact that wherever he and his really desire it he is getting it.

A Little Lesson In Patriotism

"Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country!"—Daniel Webster.

A philanthropist, whose fame is second only to that of George Peabody, and who is better remembered by many because of the association of his name with some of his benefactions, was Cooper. His charity covered schemes of help carefully planned and intelligently worked out. It never was his purpose to give mere alms. He helped men to help themselves.

His own career taught him the American people needed many instruments with which they might make life more capable of great achievements. Peter Cooper lacked schooling and capital when he started in life. Yet he accomplished deeds which were the envy of those who had been equipped with both of these. Having made his fortune, he devoted his life to the conduct of his great philanthropic enterprises. He established Cooper Union in New York, making the institution forever self-supporting.

His Americanism was intense and masterful. He believed in the people and the future of the United States. His concern was that the great masses of men and women who do the work of the world should receive the reward of their own labors. He was a patriarch who practiced all that he believed

WOMEN AND FASHION

Why Women Fall in Business. The ambitious girl can overcome every obstacle if she will only keep a stout heart, writes Mrs. Ella Rawls Reader. I have had my ups and downs and have learned that a good rule to follow is: If an undertaking fails take your medicine like a man and get something of value out of the experience.

Individuality is one of the most important things for the up-to-date girl to develop. It counts a lot in a crowd. The idea of one sphere for man and another for woman was always repulsive to me. A girl who is anxious to get above the dead level of ordinary work can command the attention of influential persons if she puts the trade marks of her personality on all her work.

When a girl's employer appreciates the fact that she can do a certain kind of work better than anybody else because she puts her heart in it, expansion has begun. The point is to get somebody's eye by faithful effort. The rest follows in a natural order. The energy of President Roosevelt appeals to me. It fits these times. It can be acquired by men and women alike. The young girl who decides to enter upon a business career must not think that it is necessary to become masculine in her manner.

I have been associated with hundreds of men in various business schemes. Many of the men knew a great deal more than I did. I never permitted them to think that I wanted to be regarded as "one of the boys." I think that a day is close at hand when women will have to be reckoned with in almost every kind of endeavor. The majority of girls are too prone to consider themselves inferior to men in business pursuits. They are satisfied to be slaves to a daily grind which has no future.

Best Sort of Man.

The average girl does not look for an ideal man in these days, and for this reason: She knows that he does not exist; moreover, she is aware that, even did he exist, and she had the chance of capturing him, he would not be practical; he would be a cut above this very prosaic age. She pays no heed either to the good looks, except she is very young and inexperienced, for she knows that the most perfect face will not compensate for a poor table, and she is cute enough to understand that the good-looking man is a poor hand at keeping the larder full.

What your girl of to-day wants is a man who can keep her in comfort, in the first place; comfort in married life, she believes, is really the most important of all factors in making marriage a success. Naturally, then, a girl looks out for a capable man; either of business or profession; a brainy type of man; one who shows promise of being able to better himself in the world.—Brown Book.

Afternoon Toilette.

"The picture shows an afternoon toilette of white woolen voile, the corners trimmed with Irish lace and braid designs.

The Girl Who Please.

The girl with laughter in her eyes, a pleasant smile with everybody, of kind words and gentle deeds, will be much more charming though far less beautiful than the girl of pretty face, who is "stuck up," supercilious, disagreeable and has an exalted opinion of her own importance. While there is charm in the pretty face, there must be back of it womanhood in its perfection. The art of being a woman is indeed a great one. There are women who always do things right, and there are others who always do them wrong. How often do we see this in public? A woman imagines, often without reason, that somebody is encroaching upon her rights. She cuts loose with a volley of angry words, making herself instantly disagreeable, whereas if she had spoken softly she would have accomplished far more and there would have been no sting in her words.—Chicago Daily News.

To Stop Gossip.

Gossip is not so much the result of malicious thought as it is of no thought at all. So few realize what a

dangerous weapon we possess in our tongues, and how much harm we do from letting them thoughtlessly wag.

For instance, there are two words, simple enough in themselves, that introduce untold trouble into the world and are responsible for more harm than any other two words in the English language. These two little words are nothing more than "They say."

They have done more to ruin reputations than any other thing.

The next time you hear some one use those words stop and ask who "they" are. You will have trouble discovering their whereabouts, for "they" are always in hiding except when there is something malicious to be said. "They" are seldom responsible for a kind remark.

Before you repeat a story be perfectly sure of the truth of it. When you quote a story, be sure of your authority, and be willing to stand by your story when once you have told it.

If every one did this, there would be much less gossip in the world, and we feel sure that "they" would "say" nothing more.—Detroit Free Press.



Model for Dressy Blouses.

Hats are queer. Everything is dowered. Frocks are overtrrimmed. Green is exceptionally good. Tulips blossom on some hats. You can't have too many organdies. Both narrow and wide belts are worn. The black patent leather sailor is hobby.

You cannot have too much lace about you.

Some parasols look as if the sun would melt them.

Buy a stamped hat pattern and embroider your own hat.

Net insertions make a silk blouse look wonderfully smart.

There are separate black and white check skirts for runabout.

Very taking is the new envelope handbag in scarlet or green.

There's a lovely embroidered white pongee coat for less than \$20.

Lots of the French gowns might properly be called studies in bows.

A cascade of lace tumbles off the back of some of the most irresistible hats.

A shaded silk girdle is about the prettiest thing in a woman's wardrobe just now.

Old-fashioned chintz patterns and colors are duplicated in some of the prettiest silks.

Some of the most picturesque hats have large painted miniatures, set in gold, used as buckles.

One of the loveliest afternoon dresses is of cellophane in a shade between reseda and apple green.

Those quaint old crocheted purses with rings in the middle dividing the copper from the silver are "in" again.

A nice parasol to flaunt abroad on July days is of white silk with a deep border of great splashing crimson poppies.

It would never do for the masculine hat to affect the dissipated angles adopted by feminine headwear this summer.

The taffeta checked in blue and white and red and white are exceedingly modish. Green and white has scarcely as yet appeared.

Health and Beauty Hints.

Curl a short bit of hair over each ear to make those tiny fascinators now the fad.

Don't dry the hands carelessly after washing; use a soft damask towel or a silk handkerchief and dry thoroughly.

To remove walnut and fruit stains from the fingers, dip them in strong tea, rubbing the nails with it with a nail brush; wash in warm water; the stains come out instantly.

Stains of varnish on the hands are sometimes very difficult to remove. As soon as possible, rub with a little alcohol on a soft rag; afterward wash thoroughly in soap and water.

Wear heelless shoes, a flat, large hat and a short bolero, if you fancy yourself too tall; or wear high French heels, a tall turban and a long, tight-fitting coat if you think you are too short.

Comb your front hair over your forehead and tie it down with a narrow ribbon before pompadouring it to make it stay in place. Afterward the ribbon is slipped out, leaving the soft short.

Work with the hands which leaves the mind free is partly accountable for the overwhelming loneliness that oppresses many women. Not only are they conscious of the isolation of the world, but the world itself is.

"World-Loneliness."

Work with the hands which leaves the mind free is partly accountable for the overwhelming loneliness that oppresses many women. Not only are they conscious of the isolation of the world, but the world itself is.

"Work-Loneliness."

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RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.



LOVE is life's magnetism. Happiness is heart health. Serenity follows sincerity. A bias is not a good basis. A loose tongue quickly gets into a tight place. The selfish church is one of Satan's best allies.

The saddest loss of all would be to lose all sorrow.

Men never give flattery outright; it is always a loan.

He cannot lead men who has no time to listen to a child.

Chill a child and you find it hard to thaw out the man.

The power of plenty does not depend on its being painful.

The church is not an auctioneer for the box-seats in glory.

People who ride the high horse will wear the big bandage.

The richest life is the one that has been willing to lose all.

Praying for a man will soon take all envy out of the heart.

Working over-to-morrow's problems is wasting to-day's power.

Satan is too old to be scared by stage thunder in the pulpit.

It takes a long while to feather a nest on a wild-goose chase.

The world may do for an hotel, but it can never make a home.

Mansions in the skies are not built out of mud slung at others.

The man who displays his doubts doesn't want them dissolved.

The preacher who thinks only of the tastes of his people forgets his trust.

FORCING FLOWERS BY FIRE.

Remarkable Result of a Conflagration in a French Town.

That flowers can be forced by heat such as is usually supplied to glass houses, is, of course, an old story, but that the direct action of fire heat can have any effect in hastening the blooming of plants is a fresh suggestion, but one that in these days, when flowers are demanded in season, out of season, at all times and of every kind and country, is worth consideration. Great events have frequently sprung from the smallest of the most apparently indirect causes, and a serious fire that broke out last September at Cheneceur-Marne, between Chalons and Vitry-le-Francois, in France, while it destroyed the greater part of a populous village, ruining many of its inhabitants, may yet have as a result the even greater development of an industry that gives employment to thousands of people.

The fire, which raged on one side of the village, made a clean sweep of everything before it in the way of buildings, and only paused when there was nothing to lick up except the orchards that once formed a hedge between the homesteads and the open country. Even then it was hardly satiated, for it greedily devoured the first two rows of apple and pear trees, leaving nothing but cinders; the next three rows, though badly scorched, were not quite destroyed, the farthest away being naturally the least affected. Some of the boughs escaped all hurt, and it was with these that the very curious phenomenon was observed which merited its attention. A second flowering commenced at once, and by the end of October all the trees farthest from the scene of the fire were in full bloom, as though called to renewed life by the fresh voice of May, instead of hustling to slumber with the lullaby of October. At another point the flames had swept close to a large lilac, and this, as well as some plum trees, bewildered by what must have seemed to it a sudden return of summer, put on once more its bridal robes.

It must be mentioned that the fire lasted only four hours. It will be noticed, therefore, that there was no resemblance between this sudden blast of heat and the ordinary gradual forcing to which plants are submitted.—Chambers' Journal.

Je's the Name.

A woman lives at one of the Kansas City hotels who has the reputation of being rather finicky and hard to please in the matter of food. A day as so ago at lunch, after looking over the dessert list, she decided on some ice cream pudding. The meal had been one with which she had had considerable difficulty in finding any fault, but when she had about half finished the dessert she called the waiter over and said:

"George, what do you mean by calling this ice cream pudding? There isn't any ice cream about it, and you know it."

"Yes'm," said the waiter. "I know ders ain't no ice cream in it. Dat's jes' the name they give it. I don't know why."

"Well," she continued, "I think that if they give a dish such a name, they ought to make it conform to the name, and if you call this ice cream pudding, you ought to bring some ice cream with it."

"Yes'm," answered the waiter, "but you know we can't all do it that way. You know we doesn't bring a cottage in with cottage pudding."

The waiter's reply brought a burst of laughter from the people who heard the conversation, and since then the woman's criticisms of the menu have been few and infrequent.—Kansas City Journal.

SADIE ROBINSON.

Pretty Girl Suffered From Nervousness and Pelvic Catarrh—Quick Relief in a Few Days



THE FAMILY DOCTOR

Acute Disease of the Kidneys.

Acute inflammation of the kidneys, called also acute nephritis or acute Bright's disease, is excited by certain poisons during the process of their elimination from the body, or follows congestion, which results usually from exposure to cold and wet, or the sudden checking of perspiration, whereby the surface of the body is chilled and the blood is driven to the internal organs.

The poisons causing acute inflammation may be taken into the body from outside, as is often the case with turpentine, chlorate of potassium, and certain other drugs, or they may be formed in the body as a result of faulty action of the digestive organs (intestinal indigestion), or by the bacteria of certain acute diseases, such as scarlatina, measles or diphtheria. The beginning of the disease may be marked by a chill, with headache, nausea, coated tongue and pain in the loins. These symptoms are followed by puffiness and pallor of the face and swelling of the ankles, or there may be general dropsy, with an effusion of fluid in the chest and abdomen. The kidney secretion is greatly reduced in amount, and may contain blood; on application of the usual tests, it is found to contain much albumin, sometimes so much that boiling will make it solid, like the white of an egg.

When acute Bright's disease is excited by a chilling of the body, it usually subsides in a week or two under proper treatment, but that occurring with scarlet fever often lasts many weeks, and either form may become chronic. The treatment, like that of inflammation of any other part, consists primarily in securing rest for the organ, and in protecting it, so far as possible, from further injury. The patient should be kept in bed in a well-ventilated room with a warm and equable temperature, the bowels should be kept open, and the action of the skin increased by warm packs or a hot-air bath.

Since the most difficult work of the kidneys is the elimination of salts and other waste matters, the diet must aim to reduce the amount of this waste material. The ideal food is milk. It should be diluted with Vichy or distilled water, to which a pinch of bicarbonate of sodium has been added. The patient should be encouraged to drink in addition plenty of pure water. Three quarts or more of fluid should be taken in the 24 hours. This is the main treatment, but of course in an affection so serious the physician should be in constant attendance to interpose when threatening symptoms show themselves.—Youth's Companion.

COAL RACE ON OHIO RIVER.

How Spring Floods Are Used to Transport 6,000,000 Bushels.

From Pittsburgh there are shipped down the Ohio river every year 6,000,000 bushels of coal. But the Ohio is a shallow stream except when it is in flood, says the New York Tribune, and the fleets of towboats and barges are tied up sometimes for months at a time waiting for enough water to float them.

At the first signs of the "rise" of the river messages begin to flash backward and forward, fires are lighted under the boilers of the great towboats, barges formed into fleets, provisons and hands secured for the long trip. To form these long fleets three, four or five barges and coal boats, which have a capacity of 500 and 1,000 tons respectively, are lashed abreast with strong chains. They are formed in a line or to a depth manageable by the low rear-wheeled boats that guide them on their journey. Then amid the shrill shrieks of the many whistles and the flashing of the searchlights, the long, clumsy fleet begins to move.

But as the needed depth is only temporary the 6,000,000 bushels of coal has to make its escape on the crest of the flood. This, of course, means a race down the shallow, twisting river, through the many locks to the broader and deeper sections, where the tows are doubled and taken in charge by larger tugs.

As odd, primitive and uncertain as this method of transportation appears, it involves a capital of over \$50,000,000, has a registered tonnage greater than any other river, sea or lake port in the United States, affects the industries of a region 700,000 square miles in area and affects a waterway 1,800 miles in length.

Long Flight by Night.

He—When I met you on the street yesterday I looked full at you, but you passed by without speaking.

She—Naturally. I never recognize a man who looks full.

Mother will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

How He Looked.

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She—Naturally. I never recognize a man who looks full.

Mother will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Money.—People think that money is the real thing. But five minutes after we are dead we shall all be alive in the eternal life, and then of what use will money or the pleasures of the body be?—Bishop Satterlee, Episcopalian, Washington, D. C.

In trying to decide what is easiest in this world, we have come to the conclusion that it is telling some other fellow not to worry.

WRIGHT WOULD NOT CONFESS.

Says He Was Hanged Four Times to Make Him Admit Murder.

A. A. Wright, a federal prisoner charged with murder, brought to prison there from Hobart recently, according to Guthrie (O. T.) special to the Kansas City Journal, says he has been hanged four times for the crime of which he is accused. His story of the methods used to make him confess and of the narrow escapes he has had since his arrest are interesting.

Consolation.—To be able to draw consolation and joy from the cup of life to the very last, a man must be able to understand and appreciate the life of the spirit—that part of our life which derives satisfaction not from the lower appetites and pastimes, but rather from the cultivation and comprehension of ideas, of literature and art, of religion and morals.—Rabbi H. G. Elow, Hebrew, Louisville, Ky.

Saving the Cities.—The best way to save our cities is to teach the gospel of Christ in the homes and the churches and Bible schools to the children and the young people and train the young to become intelligent disciples of the Son of God. Education must go hand in hand with evangelism.—Rev. W. G. Partridge, Baptist, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Engineering Self.

Perfect engines get hold of the track. Orders come with lightning rapidity to the engineer and they must be obeyed without question. The responsibility for the orders is not with him; his responsibility is to execute them. God can run this world, but He has put it into your hands to run yourself.—Rev. M. W. Strickler, Methodist, Clinton, N. Y.

Railroads and Progress.

In his testimony before the senate committee on interstate commerce at Washington on May 4th, Prof. Hugo R. Meyer, of Chicago University, an expert on railroad management, made this statement:

"Let us look at what might have happened if we had headed the protest of the farmers of New York and Ohio and Pennsylvania (in the seventies when grain from the West began pouring into the Atlantic seaboard) and acted upon the doctrine which the interstate commerce commission has enunciated time and again, that no man may be deprived of the advantages accruing to him by virtue of geographical position. We could not have west of the Mississippi a population of millions of people who are prosperous and are great consumers. We never should have seen the years when we built 10,000 and 12,000 miles of railway, for there would have been no farmers west of the Mississippi river who could have used the land that would have been opened up by the building of these railways. And if we had not seen the years when we could build 10,000 and 12,000 miles of railway a year, we should not have to east of the Mississippi a steel and iron producing center which is at once the marvel and despair of Europe, because we could not have built up a steel and iron industry if there had been no market for its product.

"We could not have in New England a great boot and shoe industry; we could not have in New England a great milling industry; we could not have spread throughout New York and Pennsylvania and Ohio manufacturing industries of the most diversified kinds, because these industries would have no market among the farmers west of the Mississippi river.

"And while the progress of this country and the development of the agricultural West of this country did mean the impairment of the agricultural value east of the Mississippi river that ran up into the hundreds of millions of dollars, it meant incidentally the building up of great manufacturing industries that added to the value of this land by thousands of millions of dollars. And, gentlemen, those things were not foreseen in the seventies.

The statesmen and the public men of this country did not see what part the agricultural development of the West was going to play in the industrial development of the East. And you may read the decisions of the interstate commerce commission from the first to the last, and what is one of the greatest characteristics of these decisions? The continued inability to see the question in this large way.

"The interstate commerce commission never can see anything more than that the farm land of some farmer is decreasing in value, or that some man who has a flour mill with a production of 50 barrels a day is being crowded out. It never can see that the destruction or impairment of farm values in this place means the building up of farm values in that place, and that shifting of values is a necessary incident to the industrial and manufacturing development of this country. And if we shall give to the interstate commerce commission power to regulate rates, we shall no longer have our rates regulated on the state-line basis on which they have been regulated in the past by railroad men, who really have been great statesmen, who really have been great builders of empire, who have had an imagination of the greatest poet and of the greatest inventor, and who have operated with a courage and daring that rivals the courage and daring of the great military general. But we shall have our rates regulated by a body of civil servants, bureaucrats, whose besetting sin the world over is that they never can grasp a situation in a large way and with the grasp of a statesman; that they never can see the fact that they are confronted with a small evil, except by the creation of evils and abuses which are infinitely greater than the one that is to be corrected."

She Feared for Her Freight.

Old Mrs. Mercer was not used to railway traveling. Jamie always did the household errands in town. But now that Jamie was laid up there was no help for it, and she herself must take her weekly ingathering of eggs and get the necessary stores in exchange.

She boarded the train at last in some trepidation. All the other passengers looked placid enough, and the way the conductor went about his business was truly reassuring—"for all the world as if he was on dry land," she silently marveled, glancing fearfully from time to time at the whirling trees and whistling fences outside the window. The basket of eggs on her knee, gripped tightly with both hands, was quite forgotten.

"You don't think there's going to be a collision to-day, conductor?" she asked, as he stopped at her seat.

"Why, no, madam. What makes you ask such a question?"

"Well, you see, I'm taking eggs to town with me, and if they was to get broken I'd have to go short on my stores."

She Feared for Her Freight.

ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1905.

Published every Thursday by

A. V. R. SNYDER

Editor and Proprietor.

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A newspaper man is often placed in a peculiar and trying position, and gives offense in giving news items as he gets them, only with the best intentions. Such was the position the **SENTINEL** man found himself in last week regarding the item concerning the Pillar Bay Packing Company, that calls forth this explanation. The item stated that the company were without coal. This had long since been ordered, was on the Alki, and probably before our informant arrived at Wrangell, had reached Point Ellis. It further stated that the machinery in the gasoline boat had given entirely out, and further that the cannery was lying idle. That the machinery of the boat gave out was no fault of the company, but was probably due to a rush job in getting the machinery ready for the boat, while work at the cannery was never suspended for a moment. No concern has a more careful and competent management than the Pillar Bay Packing Company, and if there are any shortcomings in connection with the industry they are overseeing, it is safe to say the fault can safely be traced to other hands than theirs. We deprecate publishing an item that would do injustice to any concern seeking to further the interests of this country, and gladly make this correcting explanation.

If we have been correctly advised, two years ago Congressman Sulzer introduced a bill in the House providing among other things an appropriation of a million and a quarter dollars for the improvement, as he intended of the Dry Straits. But in drafting the bill he made the grave error of naming "Wrangell Narrows" instead of "Dry Straits." The bill was favorably considered; but some of Mr. Sulzer's friends, noticing the mistake he had made calling his attention to it, and the matter was dropped. As Mr. Sulzer is in this district, his memory might be jogged and he could be prevailed upon to take up the work and correct the error that proved fatal to his former efforts.

Mr. Cheandler is coming to this country to collect data for his Alaska side-show at Seattle in 1907. Not any, Mr. Cheandler. You can't get any peanuts from Wrangell on any such lay-out. Come up to the country you're trying to make play a mum accompaniment for a Seattle orchestra, and we'll stay with you till the buttons all come off our old trousers.

That is a thoughtful sensible move on the part of the Council City people. But as Alaskans, we could not think of going outside of the district to hold a convention. The main menace to sending a delegate to congress is, who will pay his expenses? Uncle Sam should do it. But—

We understand that Petersburg will have no school for the natives the coming winter, it being the intention to have all natives of this section attend the new school house on the hill. But will they? The new building will certainly be large enough to accommodate all natives who may come.

Somebody suggested that native girls were in real slavery at Unalaska; but Gov. Brady says that he doubts it, and Supt. Kelly says "Me, too!" Sheldon Jackson, of the tribe, has not been heard on the subject.

Notes and Comment.**SULZER ON ALASKA.**

[*Ketchikan Journal.*] "Secretary Taft, if he is correctly reported, seems to think more of the Filipinos than he does of American citizens in Alaska," declared Hon. Wm. Sulzer to a reporter of the Journal.

"I don't know why, but believe it is ignorance of Alaska and her resources that causes Mr. Taft to take this peculiar view. In the meanwhile Alaska is paying her debts and accruing wealth, while money is being poured into the Philippines like sand into a rat-hole. The government has spent \$800,000.00 on her Asiatic colonies and in return has a trade of some \$9,000,000 annually. Alaska has cost the government virtually nothing and is putting money into the treasury, yet Taft favors self-government to the Filipinos in preference to Alaskans. It is an incomprehensible political blunder and it goes to show the great ignorance and prejudice against Alaska to be overcome by those of us who are fighting for her rights. But it takes time to educate those people down east, and there are some encouraging signs that show a growing recognition of your needs. When I first began to plead in congress for Alaska, I was laughed at, but now I am given earnest attention.

The departments, also, are beginning to recognize your needs, and I have been able to secure help from them for this district lately. I have secured a bi-weekly mail service from Ketchikan to the west coast of Prince of Wales Island. Cordova Bay, where all the navies of the world could maneuver in safety, has been surveyed and charted at my suggestion. A regular sea light-house is to be constructed at Cape Muzon at a cost of \$100,000. Cape Chacon and Lime Point will also have lights. I have secured the first military road in Alaska under the new law and the route across the portage has been surveyed and blazed. This military road will necessitate a military or naval station in this part of Alaska as a protection to the people and property, as this is the most strategic point in Alaska.

What you people now need is a government cable from Juneau. I am doing my utmost with Washington authorities in this matter, and your chamber of commerce should take it up at once. Get out a petition signed by every resident in the district and send it to the secretary of the war department as soon as possible. A cable is now your greatest need. I will do all I can to help you get it.

Secretary Taft is a good man, but he doesn't know much about Alaska. What the people of Alaska want, and want now, is territorial government—the right to make their own laws and govern themselves. They are entitled to this, and it is un-republican, un-democratic and un-American to deprive them of this self-evident right—the heritage of every true American who lives under the starry folds of the flag of the Union.

I shall re-introduce my bill to make this district a territory as soon as congress convenes, and I shall fight for it until it becomes a law, and mark my prediction, sooner than you imagine it will become a law, and the good citizens of this district will be true citizens of our country, with a voice in its affairs, and the inherent right of making their own laws and governing themselves. I started this fight in congress, and I shall never quit until it is won. I am proud of the fact that I am the author of the first bill ever introduced in congress to make this district a territory in the Union. I know nine tenths of the people in this district are with me in the fight. We are right, and we will win, but we must all pull together and bring all the influence we can to bear on an irresponsible congress—unwilling at present to grant your appeal because it is ignorant of your glorious land, your intelligent, patriotic people, and your unlimited natural resources—rich beyond the dreams of avarice. Alaska is just as much entitled to territorial government as Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma or Hawaii, Joe Cannon to the contrary notwithstanding. But then, Uncle Joe is a provincial, and what he doesn't know about Alaska would fill a book."

THIS YEAR'S SALMON PACK.

Col. H. M. Kutchin, the Alaska salmon agent, according to the Record-Miner, has just arrived at Juneau on his annual trip of inspection of canneries, and says that the pack of red salmon in the district will be in the neighborhood of a million and a half cases. Of this number he credits Bristol Bay with 1,500,000 and points south of there as far as Taku with 287,000. This showing is made on the canneries actually visited by Mr. Kutchin. These do not include Tonka, Tont

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JUNEAU, ALASKA.

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Wakefield Building, Wrangell, Alaska.

HED & DAY

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

JUNEAU, ALASKA.

Ellis, Shakan, Klawack, Red Bay, Loring, and other canneries below.

Very little attention is paid to pink salmon this year, and the pack will probably not exceed 200,000 cases.

The pack of red salmon will probably fall short of the average by half a million cases. Bristol Bay is the treasury of the Alaska salmon business. The pack there this year will exceed the packs of previous years by at least 200,000 cases.

Mr. H. A. Day, of the firm of Heid & Day, was sworn in today as deputy U. S. attorney. The appointment was announced early this morning and is a popular one. Mr. Day is a pioneer lawyer in Alaska, and has successfully practiced at Skagway, Nome and this city. During the early days of the White Pass railroad Mr. Day acted as the company's legal advisor and it is owing to his ability that the railroad people find today that they have no legal contests to face. Mr. Day will continue to faithfully represent his many clients in civil matters.—Dispatch, 15th.

What you people now need is a government cable from Juneau. I am doing my utmost with Washington authorities in this matter, and your chamber of commerce should take it up at once. Get out a petition signed by every resident in the district and send it to the secretary of the war department as soon as possible. A cable is now your greatest need. I will do all I can to help you get it.

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